ters that there was a lack of purpose in the battles incident to the advance

General Henry's Story.

country all the way is the roughest I ever saw. We have to follow roads or trails and come under heavy fire,

their position commanding every ap-

to come by staying.

"We have about thirty cases of yellow fever and many of malaria, but the men are cheerful. General Duffield and Captain Wilcox have yellow

fever; they say a mild form; gotten from sleeping in infected buildings, which are now to be burned. Miss

Ciara Barton and Mrs. Addison Por-ter rode to the front yesterday in an

army wagon over rough roads and raining. They are unselfish women.

Too much credit cannot be given the heroism, pertinacty, piuck, patience and endurance of the men, who have borns the brunt of this work."

Omaha Exposition

Fast train leaving Topeka 4:55 a.m. via Santa Fe Route, arrives in Omaha at noon.

Cool and comfortable dining cars on Santa Fe Route are obtained by use of

The work done by these troops since

# FUTURE POLICY.

Chicago's Civic Federation Takes the Lead

In a Call For a National Conference

## TO MEET AT SARATOGO

And Discuss the Duty of the Government

### Regarding Conquered Territory Present and Prospective.

Chleago, July 25 .- The Civic Federation of Chicago has given out a call for a national conference, to be held at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., August 19 and 29, to discuss the future foreign policy of the United States. This call is signed by over 1,000 men from every state in the Union. The call says:

"The undersigned deem it desirable that a national conference be convened at an early day to consider the future of the foreign policy of the United States. The war with Spain gives promise of the overthrow of Spanish power in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines and other of that country's colonial possessions. The question of what disposition the United States should make of these possessions when peace is reached is none too soon in engaging the thought of our people. The question impresses us as being on of the most serious the American people of the most serious the American people have to consider. It is a question, and one upon which heretofore very little thought has been bestowed by the great smajority of our people. Whether the foreign policy of the 'fathers' should be adhered to or departed from is enough to challenge the most serious consideration of our ablest and most thoughtful men. In our onlinion, this consideration of our ablest and most thoughtful men. In our opinion, this conference should be composed of men from all parts of the country, without regard to party affiliations, and irre-spective of whether they are for or against a policy of territorial expan-sion, and men whose ability, position and character entitle their opinions to the respectful consideration of the peo-role."

The circular letter sent out by Chairrate circular letter sent out by Chairman Henry Wade Rodgers and Secretary Ralph M. Easley, asking for signatures, stated that neither the genesis nor conduct of the war would be discussed nor any political cast be given the proceedings, the object being entirely educational. The responses were prompt and enthusiastic. The signers prompt and enthusiastic. The signers consist of governors, mayors, presidents of boards of trade, presidents of banks, labor leaders, leading clergymen and manufacturers. While only individual names are asked for, a great many organizations authorized their presidents to sign officially. Among the signatures are the following:

Indianapolis, Ind.—James A. Mount, governor.

Philadelphia, Pa.—John H. Converse, J. F. McBride, secretary national labor organization.

Pittsburg—George A. Kelley, vice

president chamber of commerce. Erie—Robert Saltsman, mayor. Harrisburg—Edward Bailey. Williamsport—James Mansel, mayor. Carlisle—George D. Reed, president

Carllsle—George D. Reed, president Dickinson college.
Reading—George Reading.
Boston—Ex-Governor Brackett, Rufus G. Flanders, president board of trade; T. Jefferson Coolidge, William Endicott, Jr., Robert Treat Payne.
New Bedford—Samuel Ross, secretary Cotton Spinners' association.
Williamstown—Franklin Carter, president Williams college.

Williamstown—Frankin Carter, president Williams college.
New York city—Carl Schurz, W. H. Parsons, vice president board of trade; Professor N. M. Butler, Henry White, general secretary Garment Workers of America; Chancellor McCracken, New York university; Bishop Potter, Rev. Mr. R. S. MacArthur, W. H. Willey, Chankell H. Faton D. D. R. Heber New-

Charles H. Eaton, D. D.; R. Heber New ton, D. D. Brooklyn—John Philips, secretary United Hatters; Richard S. Storrs, D.

Buffalo-Mayor Diehl. Syracuse, N. Y.—Chancellor Day, Schenectady—Charles C. Duryea, mayor; President Raymond, Union col-

Chicago-H. N. Highbotham, Mel-ville E. Stone, Fred W. Peck, United States commissioner to Paris exposition; Zena R. Carter, president board of trade; William R. Harper, president Chicago university; Henry Wade Rogers, president Northwestern university Peoria—John Warner, mayor; R. H. Morrissey,grand master Railroad Train-

Jacksonville, Ill.-John E. Bradley, president Illinois college. Cincinnati—Archie H. Elder, Jacob J. Oberlin, O .- A. A. Wright, president

Oberlin, O.—A. A. Wright, president Oberlin college.
Columbus, O.—D. F. Gray.
Milwaukee, Wis.—D. Vance, president chamber of commerce; Edward D. Eston, president Beloit college.
Louisville, Ky.—F. N. Hartwell, president Municipal League.
Covnigton—Bishop Maes.
Detroit, Mich.—Bishop Ninde, William G. Sperry, president of Lowell college.
Los Angeles, Cal.—P. M. Daniel, president board of trade.
San Diego, Cal.—George A. Hawley.

San Diego, Cal.—George A. Hawley, president board of trade; Martin Kellogg, president state university. Salem, Ore.—Governor Lord. Portland, Me.—Charles F. Libbey.

Omaha, Neb.-Edward E. Rosewater, Lincoln, Neb,-Sllas A. Holcomb, gov-

Mrs. S. M. Idol, Winston, N. C., writes: "Cancer is hereditary in our family, my father, sister, and aunt having died from this dreadful disease. I was thoroughly alarmed therefore, when a malignant Can-cer appeared on my side, and at once sought the treatment of the best physicians. They were unable to do any good, however, as the Cancer continued to grow worse and spread. I then tried S. S. S., which forced the disease out, and cured me permanently."

S.S.S. For Blood (Swift's Specific) is the only hope for Cancer; it cures the most malignant by the Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga. Parties a specialty. 'Phone 622. Mail orders promptly attended to.

ernor; George E. McLean, president tate university, Minneapolis, Minn.—Cyrus Northrop,

president state university.

Jersey City, N. J.-N. J. Blair.

Atlanta, Gu.-T. B. Neal, president thamber of commerce.

St. Louis, Mo.-Bishop Daniel S. Tut-

tie.
Washington, D. C.—Samuel Gompers, president American Federation of Labor; Wallace Radeliffe, D. D.;Samuel H. Green, D. D.
Dover, Del.—E. D. Tunnell, governor, Memphis, Tenn.—F. W. Brode, president Merchants' exchange.
Nashville—R. Dudley, mayor.
Iowa City—William F. King, president Cornell college.

Topeka, Kan.—F. D. Fuller. Montpeller, Vt.—Josiah Grout, gover-Charleston, W. Vs.-G. W. Atkinson, Cheyenne, Wyo-William A. Richards,

governor. Columbia, S. C.-W. H. Ellerbee, gov-Baltimore—Conway W. Sams, Salem, Va.—Julius Drecher, president

Salem, Va.—Julius Drecher, president of Roanoke college.

El Reno, O. T.—John I. Dille,
Salt Lake City—Richard B. Shepard,
Spokkane, Wash.—George Brooke,
Seattle, Wash.—C. H. Clarke,
Nashua, N. H.—David A. Gregg,
New Orleans—Thomas D. Boyd, president state university.

Providence, R. L.—Rev, Dr. Henry M.

Reno, Nev.-J. E. Stubbs, president

State university.
Natchez, Miss.—A. G. Campbell.
New Haven, Conn.—Max Adler,
Moscow, Id.—F. B. Gault, president Sloux Falls, S. D.-Rey, Dr. W. H.

Tallahassee, Fla.-George P. Raney. A committee on arrangements consist-ing of representative men in different parts of the country and representing different phases of the questions to be cussed, will be announced in a few

### WOUNDS EASY TO HEAL. Army Surgeon Explains Effect of Mauser Bullets.

Washington, July 25.—Lieutenant Colonel Charles Smart, a surgeon who was with the army before Santiago, has returned, and gives the following ex-planation of the effect of the Mauser The Mauser bullets used by the

"The Mauser bullets used by the Spaniards in the battles we have had in Cuba make what surgeons call a 'humane wound.' They drop the man at the time he is struck and take him from the firing line; but if they do not kill him then and there he gets well.

"Of all the men wounded in General Shafter's command I have heard of on-Shafter's command I have heard of only one case of an amputation of a limb as the result of a builet wound. The amputations made there have followed a wound by a bursting shell, where the bone had been shattered.

"The Mauser bullet does not leave a wound nearly so difficult to heal as do the bullets used in the Springfield rifle. Dueling the diell way when a man was

During the civil war, when a man was shot through the lungs by a bullet from a Springfield rife he was almost sure to die in a few days or few months to die in a few days or few months from consumption or pneumonia or some other affection brought on by the wound. The Mauser builet will pass through the lungs and the patient will recover. It does not crush bones so that amputations are necessary. A wound made by such a builet, if it does not affect a vital part, heals as readily as would a slight cut.

"When the medical history of the war is written," continued Colonel Smart, "It will show the most remarkable results ever achieved in antiseptic treatment of wounds. Every regiment ex-

suits ever achieved in antiseptic treatment of wounds. Every regiment except one under General Shafter was
provided with a small package marked.
First Aid to the Wounded. This
package was carried in the hip pocket
by all the men. This was extremely
fortunate, because after the transports
discharged their passengers they sailed fortunate, because after the transports discharged their passengers they sailed away somewhere with the medicine chests on them. When a soldier was wounded the doctor reached for the first aid package carried by the soldier himself, and, applying it to the wound, completed the bandaging then and there. This antiseptic treatment caused the wound to heal without the formation of puss and has shown wonformation of pus and has shown won-derful results."

# GOES TO BAR HARBOR.

Mrs. W. C. Whitney Travels in Specially Constructed Conveyances.

New York, July 25.—Made comfortable by every contrivance which modern medical science and ingenuity has devised, Mrs. William C. Whitney started on her journey from her country home at Roslyn, L. I., to Bar Harbor, where the doctors have advised her to pass the remainder of the summer. She was accompanied by her husband and her attending physician and nursand her attending physician and nurs-

Mrs. Whitney was taken to the station of the Long Island railroad in a carriage specially constructed for the journey. It is fitted with pneumatic tires and has flolding doors opening in the rear like an ambulance, admitting a cot with a pneumatic cushion in liace of a mattress. A special car vas at the station. She was lifted in-

At Long Island City the car was run The journey to Bar Harbor will be made in short stages In order to fa-tigue the invalid as little as possible. Mrs. Whitney suffered no ill effects from the journey to Port Morris.

### NO THOUGHT OF REVENGE. Viewing Ruins of Cervera's Ships Capt Sigsbee Did Not Gloat

New York, July 25 .- Captain Signhea of the St. Paul, which is here, had a good view of the wrecks of Cervera's ships. He was asked whether they made

him think of the sunken Maine. He said they did, and then added: "But it seemed sad. One wreck never removes the memory of another, I think I felt that I left the ruined bulk of my ship in Havana with a sense of bonor equal at least to that shown by the Spanish commanders. I had no special cause to feel pleased over our lettery of July 3, except in the general feeling of glory at the superb management and gunnery of our men. How could I think of revenge? I have never had any idea who was responsible for the destruction of my ship."

Young People's Christian Union Of the United Presbyterian Church of North America will meet at Saratoga, N. Y. August 2-8, 1898. Agent Santa Fe Route can ticket you there and back at a money saving rate. Desirable ex-tension of return limit accorded Santa

Summer Tourist Tickets to Colorado and return for \$24.00, on sale daily to September 15, by Santa sale daily Fe Route.

Scott's Ice Oream.

Gen. Shafter Bestows Unstinted Praise

On His Army For Work Done at Santiago

### IN A GENERAL ORDER

His Troubles With the Newspaper Correspondents

Lead to the Expulsion of Four From Cuba.

Washington, July 25.—Following is Major General Shafter's order, publish-Headquarters United States Troops in "Cuba.

(General Order No. 26.) "The successful accomplishment of the campaign against Santiago, resulting in its downfall and the surrender of the Spanish forces and the capture of large amounts of military stores, together with the destruction of the entire Spanish fleet in the harbor, which upon the investment of the city, was forced to leave, is one of which this army can well be proud. This has been accomplished through the heroic deeds of the army, and to its officers and men the major general commanding offers his sincere thanks for their endurance of hardships heretofore unknown in the American army. The work you have accomplished may well appeal to the pride of your countrymen, and has been rivaled upon few occasions in the world's history. Landing upon an unknown coast, you faced dangers in dis-embarking and overcame obstacles that, even in looking back, seem insurmountable.

"Seizing, with the assistance of the navy, the towns of Balquiri and Sibo ney, you pushed boldly forth, gallantly driving back the enemy's outpost in the engagement of La Quasina, and com-pleted the concentration of the enemy near Sevilla, within sight of the Span-ish stronghold at Santiago de Cuba. ish stronghold at Santiago de Cuba. The outlook from Sevilla was one that might well have appalled the stoutest heart. Behind you ran a narrow road, made well nigh impassable by rains, while to the front you looked out upon high foot-hills covered with a dense tropical growth, which could only be traversed by bridle paths terminating within range of the enemy's guns.

"Nothing deterred, you responded eagerly to the order to close upon the foe, and, attacking at Caney and San Juan, drove him from work to work until he took refuge within his last and strongest intrenchments, immediately surrounding the city.

"Despite the fierce glare of a southern sun and rains that fell in torrents, you

Despite the herce glare of a southern sun and rains that fell in torrents, you valiantly withstood his attempts to drive you from the position your valor had won. Holding in your vise-like grip the army opposed to you, after 17 days of battle and siege you were re-warded by the surrender of nearly 24,-

immediate front, the others scattered in various towns of eastern Cuba, freeing completely the eastern part of the Island from Spanish troops. "This was not done without great sacrifices. The death of 230 gallant soldiers and the wounding of 1,284 others shows but too plainly the fierce contest in which you were engaged. The few reported missing are undoubtedly among the dead, as no prisoners were among the dead, as no prisoners were

"For those who have fallen in battle with you the commanding general sor-rows, and with you will ever cherish their memory. Their devotion to duty sets a high example of courage and patriotism to our fellow countrymen. All who have participated in the cam-Cuba will recall with pride the grand deeds accomplished and will hold one another dear for having shared the sufferings, hardships and triumphs together. All may well feel proud to inscribe on their banners the name of Santiago de Cuba. paign, battles and siege of Santiago de "By command of Major General Shafter.

"F. J. M'CLERNAND, "Assistant Adjutant General." No Mention of Garcia.

Washington, July 25 .- General Shaffer has reported by cable that the con-dition of the troops at Santiago was rapidly improving and said he hoped, in the course of a day or two, to have them all located in comfortable camps where they may rest and recuperate, and where the sick may recover. He is feeding 11,000 of the Spanish prisoners of war, and, although he has not yet been able to furnish them tents, this deficiency is being made good and, meanwhile, their present condition is no worse in this respect than was their

condition before the surrender. The general makes no mention of the alleged letter from Garcia to himself, nor does he speak of any friction between them, whence the department has come in doubt the authenticity of publishing stories on them, subjucts.

come in doubt the authenticity of pub-lishing stories on these subjects.

In his report to the war department relative to conditions at Santiago, Gen.
Shafter has thrown some light upon the difficulties in which certain of the newspaper correspondents there have involved themselves. From his report it would appear that, animated by an ambition to take a prominent part in the important events following each other in rapid succession at Santiago after the initiation of the negotiations for the surrender of the city, a few of the correspondents were guilty of grave breaches of military law, necessitating rompt corrective action by General hafter. Thus, for instance, one correspondent in his efforts to take part in the flag raising over the city hall, re-sisted the military officers in the execu-tion of their duty and even attempted a personal assault upon the command-ing general. This made him subject to summary and severe punishment, even death, yet General Shafter, probably realizing that ignorance of military law was the explanation of the action, con-tented himself with expelling that cor-respondent from Cuba.

respondent from Cuba,
A more serious offense, from the fact
that it might easily have led to rioting that it might easily have led to rioting and loss of life, was that of three other correspondents who, it appears by Gen. Shafter's report, by circulating inflammatory posters, stirred up the town. They were likewise deported, and, as evidence that he has no ill feeling toward the paper represented by them, but desires only to exercise such control as is imperatively demanded in the interest of safety of our troops and protection of the people under their care, General Shafter has declared that these correspondents may be immediately recorrespondents may be immediately replaced by others from the paper who will observe the rules of prudence.

No mention is made of any other cases requiring attention, and it is indisciplinate in the second state of the second

cated that the relations between the newspaper men and the army officers at Santiago are generally amicable and GOOD THINGS FOR BOYS. Frozen Beef and Bottled Beer on the

at Santiago are generally amicable and satisfactory.

In a very dignified manner General Shafter takes notice of some of the severely critical newspaper articles that have appeared, touching the condition of the troops before Santiago, while they lay in the trenches. He admits that there was a shortage of to-bacco for a time, but shows conclusively that there was no lack of the necessaries of life, and that the troops were adequately supplied with hard bread, bacon, sugar and coffee. Although his bill of fare is not as extensive as that List-Watermelon for Schley. New York, July 25.—Bearing all sorts New York, July 25.—Bearing all sorts of good cheer not specifically included in her sailing orders, the refrigerator ship Supply sailed from this port to join Sampson's fleet. Of both the solid and substantial foods, and the luxuries unconsidered by the navy department, the Supply carried a very large assortment, and, owing to the refrigurating arrangements, everything is sure to get to its destination in good condition. She has been ten down local. orded troops in garrison, it embodies main features of the army ration ndition. She has been ten days load-

In those parts of the hold not spec while on field service and removed from the base of supplies, As it has been alleged in some quarlally fitted out are piled the hardinck, canned goods, etc., which do not spoil in warm temperatures. A large space in the hold has been made into the refrigerating room, and it is here that the meats are carried, not merely kept cool, but actually frozen stiff. The temperature of the room is 28 degrees. The men who have been working in it during the heat of the past week have been obliged to exercise extreme care. upon Santiago, it is interesting to note that, while General Shafter admits that for two days he was himself lying Ill, owing to the great heat and expos-ure, he asserts that the plans laid down in advance for the movement were car-ried out with absolute exactness. een obliged to exercise extreme care going from the outer air in to the

in going from the outer air in to the ley temperature.

In this refrigerating room are 100,000 pounds of beef, all in hind quarters, the largest of which weighs 312 pounds. They were shipped from Chicago in refrigerator cars, which required four relays of ice between the two cities, and when they reached the navy yard they were frozen to the consistency of hardwood. In this condition they were swiftly transferred to the cold room.

There are also other meats kept in No such charge is recorded in history as that made upon the stone fort and the block houses crowning the hills of El Caney. There have been engagements between trained troops and savage races in the Jungles of India and on the hills of South Africa of late years that conveyed, in a slight manner, the possibilities of modern weapons. But these battles fought by the Fifth army corps have been the first in which large bodies of troops of civilized nations on both sides have been engaged with all the implements of modern warfare, and the result is There are also other meats kept in this room, but the beef is the stable. The contractors who furnished it say that it was sold at the lowest price ever paid for first quality beef in this country, and that their profit is entire-ly from the hides and bones. The meat is, of course, supplied by the navy demodern warfare, and the result is bound to be highly instructive to the milltary student and to extort admiration for the splendid fighting qualities of the United States soldlers from the most unwilling critics. Few officers in any army have had more experience There are 500 barrels in the cold room

not thus supplied. They contain but-tied beer, and the Supply's officers, who came up with her from Santiago not long ago, say that if value is measured by the intensity of demand iced beer is worth about \$1,000 a bottle down

in hard fighting, especially in rough country, than the old Indian fighter, General Henry, so that some weight must be attached to the opinion of the merits of our officers and troops ex-pressed by him in the following per-sonal letter addressed by him to Ad-intant General Corphi, dated front of there.
Ranged in long rows, on cakes of ice, are thirty luscious watermelons, bought by the officers as special presents for their friends in the fleet. One of them jutant General Corbin, dated front of Santiago, July 12:

"We had a pleasant sail down, but, having to row the men ashere, took some time to get off. We left Shoney at 2 p. m. yesterday with the Eighth Ohio, and came into camp here about three miles from the front. In company with General Breckenridge, I rode to the front to General Wheeler's headquarters, and, a flag of truce being up, had an apportunity to see the lines. We are almost on top of them, in front of Wheeler, being about 800 yards to them, but the country is rough, going down to a falling and ascending, all covered by their fire. The jutant General Corbin, dated front of is for Commodore Schley. There are also unnumbered packages of tobacco and boxes of clearettes going to places. Plan to Adopt American System where smoking material is scarce

# J. G. BLAINE IN A ROW.

Captain Quarrels With S. Hollender

at Supper With an Actress. San Francisco, Cal., July 25.—Captain James G. Blains, who sails for Manila to-day, figured in a lively quarrel at the Baldwin Grotto late Thursday night, the of missions, which will enable him Baidwin Grotto into Thursday night, the details of which have just come to light. It seems Suner Hollender, a young society man, who had paid much attention to Madeline Bouton, now playing at the Columbia theater, invited her to suppor at the Grotto. While the party were at the

Columbia theater, invited her to supper at the Grotto. While the party were at the se, young Blaine came in, somewhat der the influence of liquor. He glared a Hollender, and, advancing to the the ble, began to puck a quarrel with him. Miss Bouton became alarmed and fled, and other guests also departed hurriedly. Baline and Hollender were separated hefore any blood was spilled. It is said the two men had home trouble over business, and Blaine has felt ugly about it. There was talk of a duel, but Hollender said today that if young Blaine wanted to fight a duel he could seek out Aguinaldo in the Philippines. landing, their heroism and patience un-der discomforts, heat and rain, calls for the highest praise; and the work accomplished by Shafter, his pertinacity and 'goahendativeness' under ad-verse circumstances and discomforts is a revelation to me. I doubt if there is another officer who would have 'gotten there' as he did. Our loss was most unfortunate, but, from character most unfortunate, but, from character of country, could not have been avoided if we had to get there.' Last night the Eighth Ohlo were almost drowned out, and it pours today; that's the climate; and to get out of it would be cheaper to lose more by fighting, and success, than by sickness, which is sure

### GERMAN KNOCKED DOWN. Ex-Confederate Major Didn't Wait to Argue the Question.

Lexington, Ky., July 25.—Maj. Sam J. Morgan, the well known horseman, was accosted by Ben Lucy, a German, with the remark that he hoped Germans would drive Dewey out of Ma-nila." Without waiting to argue the question, the major knocked him down. Lucy swore out a warrant, and the ma-jor was arrested. He was a gallant confederate soldler, was formerly mayor of Rome, Ga., and has a son in the Second Kentucky volunteer infant-

He says he will gladly pay a fine for



DURING THE DESTRUCTION OF CERVERA'S FLEET. FORWARD TURRET OF THE "IOWA" IN ACTION. FROM HARPER'S WEEKLY.

DRAWN BY H. REUTERDAHL. Reproduced from Harper's Weekly. By Permission. Copyright, 1898, by Harper & Brothers.

HARDIN COLLEGE AND CONSERVATORY FOR LADIES

26th year. Unprecedented prosperity, 24 Professors from 8 Universities and 5 European Conservatories. A \$1,000 Plane to best muste pupil. German-American Conservatory. Aver Scharwenka, Director-General, present in person during hap-Largest. Cheapest. Best. Address JOHN W. MILLION, Pres., 10 A St., MEXICO, MO.

Naval Victory at Santiago.

On the morning of July 3, about 9:30, the Spanish fleet tried to escape from the harbor of Santiago, where it had been bottled up by the American war-

In a remarkably short space of time after the Spanish ships were sighted, every gun on the American battleships was manned and loaded and the gunners ready for the word "Fire, which would mark the beginning of the battle. They had not long to wait, for it took but a few minutes for the Span ish cruisers to pass in single file the wreck of the Merrimac, clear the har-bor, and dash for the open sea to the westward. Pouring a hall of shot and hell the American ships closed in upor

The well-trained American gunners sent shot after shot surely and unspar-ingly into the fleeing foe. In half an hour half the Spanish fleet had been de-stroyed, and in a little over an hour the battle was finished, and Cervera's fleet a thing of the past.

We reproduce, with permission, a pic-ture from the issue of Harper's Weekly for July 23, showing the forward turret of the battle-ship Iowa in action during the destruction of Cervera's fleet.

A 12-inch projectile, sent with unerring aim from the Iowa's forward turret struck and set fire to the flag-ship

ret struck and set fire to the flag-ship Maria Theresa, the first of the Spanish ships destroyed. Another 12-incher from the Iowa crashed into the bow of the leading much-talked-of torpedo boat destroyers, and caused her to turn towards the shore a wreek.

The Iowa then steamed to assist the Oregon, Texas, and Brooklyn in their chase after the remaining Spanish ships but by the time she caused to with

hem the battle was over same energy displayed in destroying Spain's vessels, the Americans manned their small boats and rescued the Span ish sailors from their burning vessels

# SCHOOLS IN AFRICA.

Backed by Cecil Rhodes.

New York, July 25.—Backed by Cecil Rhodes and Earl Grey, members of the board of directors of the British South Africa company, Bishop Jeseph C. Hart-zell of the Methodist Episcopal church. whose diocese includes the little republic of Liberia. Already under the fostering care of our church, a college has been established at Monrovia, in West Africa, which has 1,000 scholars enrolled under the control of a faculty of five. Professor A. P. Camphor, a black man educated in this country, is at the head of this institution. It is my purpose to begin at the foundation, establishing first the primary school, and in a short time I hope to have 2,000 pupils under the charge of competent teachers sent from the United States. United States.

"To assist me to carry out this idea
I have been authorized to secure five
teachers from among the educated
young colored people of the state, and
our church has pledged itself to pay

our church has pledged itself to pay one-half the expenses incurred for sal-ary and transportation.

"The sulary to be allowed these teachers, besides their keep, will be only \$200. I am looking for some one who is interested enough in Africa to foot the other half of the bill incident to the ex-tension of this work.

tension of this work.
"My protest also includes the estab-lishment of industrial schools in Laberia.

Give the Children a Drink

Called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appe-tizing, nourishing food drink to take the "licking" the German, and would do it again under similar circumstances.

Son't Tohacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, see mag netic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No To Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or Si. Cure guaranted of Bookiet and sample free. Address Sterling Bemedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Sterling Bemedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Lizing nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Soid by all grocers and liked by all who have used it because when property prepared it tastes like the finest-coffee but is free from all its injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about 12 as much as coffee. Is and 25c.

Take Cuscarets Canay Cathartic. 10c or 25c.

If C. C. C. fall to cure, druggists refund money.

# Only 525 Miles to Chicago

From Topeka via Santa Fe Route. 'lls the shortest line and the only one that presents unusually attractive features, in the way of comfort and speed. Pullman vestibuled sleepers; free reclining chair cars, lighted by electricity generated by revolution of axles; and unexcelled dining ears under the management of Mr. Fred Harvey, serving meals a la carte. Information given, bag-gage checked and tickets sold by W. C. GARVEY, Agent

Via Santa Fe Route.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK. Annexed to U. S. With Hawaii-Fin-

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ances of the Islands.

New York, July 25.—As Hawaii is now practically a part of the United States, t is interesting to note the present condition of her finances. The total bonded bolt of the islands, according to statistics furnished the Financier by the tistics furnished the Financier by the bureau of statistics at Washington, is \$3,337,100, bearing interest at from 5 to 7 per cent. It is not generally known that the United States also annexed a postal savings bank when it took over the islands, but such is the fact. The postal savings bank, according to the last reports, owed depositors \$732,076. The future of this institution, now that annexation is a fact, is uncertain, but

annexation is a fact, is uncertain, but it will probably be continued.

The currency of the Islands is of the same unit value as that of the United States. The gold is all of American mintage, and United States silver and paper money is in circulation and paper money is in circulation and passes at par. The Hawaiian money is paper, very little of which is seen in circulation, and silver. The paper money is secured by silver held in reteachers sent from the estimates that there is a million dollars of money in circulation. The rate of exchange is 1% per cent, on eastern cities of the United States, and I per cent on the Pacific coast. Gold is at a premium of 1 per cent.

Tours in the Rocky Mountains. The "Scenic Line of the World," the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, offers to tourists in Colorado, Utah and New Jexico the cholonet resorts, and to the

to tourists in Colorado, Utah and New Mexico the cholosis resorts, and to the trans-continental traveler the grandest scenery. Two separate and distinct routes through the Rocky Mountains, all through tickets available via either. The direct line to Cripple Creek, the greatest gold camp on earth. Double daily train service with through Pullman sleepers and tourists' cars between Denver and San Francisco. The best line to Utah, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington via the "Ogden Gateway." Write S. K. Hooper, G. P. & T. A., Denver, Colorado, for Illustrated descriptive pamphiets.

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